乙酰辅酶 A 羧化酶 1ACC α 抗体

产品货号： mlR11912

英文名称： Acetyl Coenzyme A carboxylase alpha

中文名称： 乙酰辅酶 A 羧化酶 1/ACCα 抗体

别　　名： ACAC; ACACA; ACACA; ACACA_HUMAN; ACC alpha; ACC-alpha; ACC1; ACC1; ACCA; Acetyl Coenzyme A; Biotin carboxylase; ACACA_MOUSE; Acetyl Coenzyme A carboxylase alpha; ACACA_RAT; Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1; ACC-alpha.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　信号转导　转录调节因子　激酶和磷酸酶　新陈代谢

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 266kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ACACA:951-1050/2346

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20℃. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ℃.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system. ACC is a biotin-containing enzyme which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. There are two ACC forms, alpha and beta, encoded by two different genes. ACC-alpha is highly enriched in lipogenic tissues. The enzyme is under long term control at the transcriptional and translational levels and under short term regulation by the phosphorylation/dephosphorylation of targeted serine residues and by allosteric transformation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants divergent in the 5' sequence and encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Catalyzes the rate-limiting reaction in the biogenesis of long-chain fatty acids. Carries out three functions: biotin carboxyl carrier protein, biotin carboxylase and carboxyltransferase.

Subunit:

Monomer, homodimer, and homotetramer. Can form filamentous polymers. Interacts in its inactive phosphorylated form with the BRCT domains of BRCA1 which prevents ACACA dephosphorylation and inhibits lipid synthesis. Interacts with MID1IP1; interaction with MID1IP1 promotes oligomerization and increases its activity.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in brain, placental, skeletal muscle, renal, pancreatic and adipose tissues; expressed at low level in pulmonary tissue; not detected in the liver.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation on Ser-1263 is required for interaction with BRCA1.

DISEASE:

Defects in ACACA are a cause of acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 deficiency (ACACAD) [MIM:200350]; also known as ACAC deficiency or ACC deficiency. An inborn error of de novo fatty acid synthesis associated with severe brain damage, persistent myopathy and poor growth.

Similarity:

Contains 1 ATP-grasp domain.

Contains 1 biotin carboxylation domain.

Contains 1 biotinyl-binding domain.

Contains 1 carboxyltransferase domain.

SWISS:

Q13085

Gene ID:

31

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片